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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/718,618	11/24/2003	Gon Kim	K-0560	1300
34610	7590	05/16/2006	EXAMINER	
FLESHNER & KIM, LLP P.O. BOX 221200 CHANTILLY, VA 20153			HUSBAND, SARAH E	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1746		
DATE MAILED: 05/16/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/718,618	KIM ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Sarah E. Husband	1746

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2006.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 2/28/2006, with respect to the 35 USC 112 rejection have been fully considered and are persuasive. In light of the amendment, the 112 rejection of claim 4 has been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 2/28/2006, with respect to the objection to the specification have been fully considered and are persuasive. In light of the amendments, the objection of the specification has been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 2/28/2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-18 under 35 USC 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Kim (WO 02/44458 A1) or Weimer (DE 19651292 A1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8 and 10-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (WO 02/44458 A1) or Weimer (DE 19651292 A1) in view of Isayama (JP 200139018 A).

Kim and Weimer disclose a drum-type washing machine with a fastening bolt having a screwed shaft penetrating a cabinet of the washing machine to be coupled with a boss of a tub, a cabinet, drum and elastic members (see entire document; Fig. 1, 4, Items 12, 7, 2; Fig. 1, 2, Item 8, respectively). Kim and Weimer do not show a head part of the screwed shaft having a cut-away portion holding a power cable of a washing machine. Isayama discloses a bolt having head (3), a cut-away portion and flange (5, 6) extending outward to hold the cable. The cut away portion includes an insertion portion and fixing bent portion. Isayama also discloses the outer circumference side of the flange is wider than an opposite side and the shape is generally rounded (Fig. 1, 3, 5, 7, abstract). Isayama also discloses that the fixing portion is formed rounded along a direction of rotating the head and the cable naturally moves toward the insertion portion (Fig. 1B). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Kim (or Weimer) with Isayama for the benefit of having a lightweight, safe fastener for stringing cable (abstract).

Claims 9 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (or Weimer) and Isayama as applied to claims 1-8 and 10-17 above, and further in view of Ory (US Patent No. 4,624,117).

Kim (or Weimer) and Isayama do not specifically disclose a protrusion extending from an outer circumference of the power cable lying between the head part and the cabinet. Ory discloses a protrusion (see Figure 3) attached to the power cable, which would lie between the cabinet and holding strap (similar function to the bolt). Kim (or Weimer), Isayama, and Ory are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor,

securing structures. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to modify Kim (or Weimer) and Isayama with Ory for the benefit of preventing the cord from falling back into the cabinet (col. 3, see also entire document).

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claim 1-8 and 10-17 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of copending Application No. 10/433,159 in view of Isayama (JP 2000139018 A). The copending application ‘159 describes a bolt for a washing machine and Isayama describes a holder for a cord which is secured to a bolt. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify ‘159 with Isayama for the benefit of safely fastening the cord.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The prior art not disclosed are Thuruta (US 5072473), Kendt (US 3032291), Tamarin (US 3489866), who disclose cord supports.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sarah E. Husband whose telephone number is (571) 272-8387. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael E. Barr can be reached on (571) 272-1414. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SEH



MICHAEL BARR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER